The Free Trader

1888.

The Free Trader is a Tariff Reformer.

it believes the heaviest burdens of the American pro tective system fall upon the Farmer, It believes the Farmer receives nothing in return

but, on the contrary, that he is hampered by it in hi offorts to extend his export trade. It believes that the protective tariff is an injury to th working man; that his wages would be higher withou

it, his employment steadier, and his expenses for the ecessaries of life very much less. it will advocate tariff reform (not tree trade) and by

taxes as opposed to free whisky and tobacco. it will teach democratic doctrines and support den

eratic men and measures It believes in and will support honest government for

the benefit of the whole people, and not a class. It is opposed to unjust combinations of all sorts. It will strive to perpetuate the control which the Den cratic party new has of the national government, a being the best the people have had for many years.

In the conflict of the year THE FERE TRADER will be tound in the fight as usual. It will be as good a paper as can be made

It will be a paper for La Salle county voters and tax payers, devoted to their interests, and giving them reable information only.

Current Events.

The engineer's strike on the Burlington road is unsettled. The company has, however, been adding to its force of men daily and now have pretty nearly all the men it needs. Thus for the men have lost ground-so much so that on the Iowa lines the old men are beginning to desert the Brotherhood and resume work.

On Wednesday the engineers on the C. B. & N. struck, because that company had handled "Q" cars.

On Thursday the Q went into Judge Gresham's court and asked for an order to compel the Wabash to handle the cars turned over to it by them, and to restrain Mr. P. M Arthur from Issuing any order to the Wabash engineers requiring them to cease handling loaded cars to be interchanged by these roads.

It was feared during the week that the strike would be made general, in order to assist the Q strikers who have been perceptibly losing ground, but the men on the other lines are clearly adverse to given it to the public, and it shows clearly striking, especially since all of the roads enough, both to the surprise and chagrin refuse to interfere or in any way assist the

Q. The strikers on Thursday issued circular offering to arbitrate, by placing reform, and nothing else, that the demomanagers, whose decision they agree to abide. The general officers of the Q. however, say there is nothing to arbitrate; that "there is no question between us and the men out of our employ."

The most Important question of the week's developments is that of transferring freight, and the settlement of that difficulty is a more serious matter than of kiring new engineers. If the engineers do persist in a refusal to handle interchanged cars to and from the Q the through business of that road will disappear, since its business | manufacturers by the entire removal of the will be confined to that which can be handied only on its own tracks. The effect on the other roads will also be a disturbing element in the freight business of the entire West at least. The roads cannot refuse to interchange cars, of course, under the interstate law; but in effect and in fact they do so now refuse to do so. The decision on that point by Judge Gresham will, therefore, be looked for with interest; though even that decision is hardly expect-

The anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet was celebrated at Dublin on March 4. Michael Davitt presiding Ex-Lord Mayor Sullivan was the orator.

A rumor went out on Thursday afternoon that Emperor William of Germany, who has been in for the past few days, was dead. It was caused by a fainting fit, from which he revived however; and on Thursday night he was still alive. The end of the Emperor has nearly reached his 91 st. that extent, will be against the interest of may have to earn a living in another way this act, or who, knowingly, demands or reyear, his birth day being March 22 d. The Remo. He is all totally bet er in health, but changes in the sugar tariff will be to head day from the county freasury; but the it is not believed he will ever fully recover, off the great sugar trust in one of its county will be better off and certainly will misdemeanor and, on conviction, shall be it is not believed he will ever fully recover, off the great sugar trust in one of its county will be better off and certainly will misdemeanor and, on conviction, shall be grandson, Prince William; will soon come

state League of republican clubs. About two thousand were present, not counting a constitute almost the entire consumptionwas very much of a bear dance. J. P. Foster, of New York, president of the National League was there and touched of the show by a speech. The republican papers don't report it, because they dare not, for, as Jones of the central committee said, If it had been made in a state coneation it would have cost the party ten housand votes. It was short but enough He said he was in favor of the abelition of all internal revenue, and in favor of an extremely high protective tariff; he also made some remarks touching prohihibition that were very offensive. If he had continued half an hour longer he w mid have broken up the meetin' in row. As it was it nearly so ended anyway. An ish American club of Sprangfield was reased admittance and that made a row; German trying to get a German club in was sat down on, and that made a row. Then Loosh Crooker, who acted as chairg mization was accomplished when an adtroment was had notil Friday.

ri uple a thing it was to deal with the s aplus, and how much more beautiful a ing the high protective tariff is. The says: "There is now no doubt that a con--piracy existed to commit the convention Republican clubs at Springfield to a d-claration in favor of trust protectionism. fae principal orators selected for the occaston were sgents and attorneys of Eastern most of them entirely off and reducing the attended to at once. Will it be done? monopolies, and their mission here was evidently intended to be that of ultra-protestion propagandists. If republican oraters of ability were wanted for this occasion there was no need to send out of 111. and import such a discarded statesman as word pulp Miller to deliver a weak harrangue in defense of monopoly interests with which he is so closely identified." Nevertheless the ultra-protectionists did capture the convention, and the captured rather enjoyed it than otherwise.

The senate on Thursday passed the G. A. R. dependant pension bill, giving pensions to all soldiers not now on the pension rolls who may be unable to earn a living through age, or causes of incapacity not in memselves the result of army service. The nouse also passed a bill appropriating \$10,-6.0 to purchase swords carried by Gen. Jas. Shields.

The house committee on Thursday be-

senate says that he expects a treaty will soon be concluded with Chinz, touching labor immigration, that will meet the wants of the people and the approbation of the

The house committee on public lands in considering the subject of railroad lands, are unanimous that grants to uncompleted

roads should be forfeited. ury surplus would reach 140 millions at the

end of the present fiscal year.-Jan. 30. The ways and means committee have prepared a till to reduce internal revenue taxes, which abolishes taxes on chewing and smoking tobsecos, and reduces the special license tax on manufacturers and dealers. It is thought the revenue will be reduced about \$25,000,000 in this way.

the Supreme Court of the U. S., recently holding the "Driven Well" patents invalid. The case has been through courts of every degree, with decisions for both sides. The spite of repeated defeats in the higher

authoress, died on Tuesday last. She was born on the anniversary of her father's Sketches" and "Little Women," and many her death

It is believed an agreement will be up next week.

TARIFF REFORM.

A new stage has been reached in the tariff discussion evoked by President Cleveland's annual message. The howl of endorsers is no longer pertinent, for the Democratic majority of the ways and means committee of congress, having completed their first draft of a tariff bill, have enough, both to the surprise and chagrin crats, as represented by their leading committee of the house, are aiming at.

Instead of a blow at the great manufac tural industries of the country, the bill is admitted to be in their favor. While, indeed, on cottons, woolens, linens, and o'her manufactures of that class, there is a reduction in the interest of consumers (which means the great body of the people) the loss is more than duplicated to the settlement with Milligan. tax, which has heretofore borne them down so heavily upon raw materials, the with Milligan. It is absurd to think chemicals, dye-stuffs, &c.

Aside from this important feature of the bill, the leading changes it proposes in our Board to appoint a committee for that pur-

present tariff system are: 1. Entire removal of the duty on lum-

2. Entire removal of the duty on salt. Entire removal of the duty on wool.

hemp and jute. 4. A reduction on the duty of steel rails from \$17 to \$11 per ton; but as an offset to They demand it. Milligan has been blackthis the duty on pig iron is reduced, the guarded enough now to satisfy the most for the same offense. manufacture of steel rails requiring the exacting. Now let La Salle county redeem

that this country does not produce.

day night he was still alive. The end of ife is probably not far off, however, for of the duty on sugar. But while this, to the Louislana planters, the effect of the than by drawing a never ending \$2.50 at ceives other or greater fees than those herein so that on the death of the Emperor his strongest holds. Under this law as it now have a more wholesome atmosphere than prisoned in the county jail not exceeding one stands, sugars between No. 13 and No. 16 it has had since Earl inflicted Doc Norton Dutch standard cannot be imported, though on a long suffering community. The young republicans of the State met they are good, clean sugars, and go to Engat Springfield on Thursday to organize a dand, where they are sold at low prices and breaking down their monopoly.

of injuring, it is believed will be to the paign. benefit of the wool growers, for the reason | The county central committee has also hereafter be authorized by law to be made, or benefit of the wool growers, for the reason | The county central committee has also hereafter be authorized by law to be made, or had some meetings and sent to town com. that all the better class of woolen goods had some meetings and sent to town comto show what the Eastern republicans are require a mixture of foreign and domestic mittees some requests for preliminary wools, but while the foreign wool is kept work. Some of these towns responded out these goods cannot be made here and promptly; some are yet to be heard from; there is not the demand for the domestic all should have responded long ago. wools that the manufacture of these goods would create. But the free admission of that La Saile county is democratic—if and the offense defined in the 271st section is him the free admission of the second and the offense defined in the 271st section is him to the that he is suit that the should be compared and the offense defined in the 271st section is him to the second and the should be compared and the offense defined in the 271st section is him to the second and the should be compared and the offense defined in the 271st section is him to the second and the second and the offense defined in the 271st section is him to the second and the second and the second and the offense defined in the 271st section is him to the second and the second and

la the evening Gov Ogesby and wood-putp Miller of New Vork told them how democratic tarist bill, that while it in no soon as the nomination is there made. from beginning to end are in the interest example of Ottawa and take steps to Tribune's comments are interesting. It of the honest, hare-verking poor-those "wake up" the local committees where they

light, fire, food and clothing. The bill, however, which affects over tion is existion. 300 articles on the present tariff list, cutting | This matter is important. It should be tax on others, agitates and irritates just that many of the four thousand tentacles of the great tariff Octopus, and that enrages

are alone comparable.

shall ultimately win.

WILL THE BOARD DO IT?

The Circuit court having disposed of the criminal charge made against William R. Milligan, there yet remains a settling up An important decision was rendered by with that gentleman as sheriff. The outcome of that case was just what most reasonable men who had no old scores to settle or axes to grind, had anticipated. Common case is remarkable for the determined sense eught to have told men that a man character of the defense which held on in cannot be accused, even by implication, of the crime of withholding money when the creditor refuses to settle with his debtor. Miss Louisa M. Alcott, the celebrated Milligan has been ready to settle-has asked for it repeatedly; yet, incredible as it may seem, the Board has permitted itself Her fame will rest chiefly on her "Hospital to be led around by the nose by Doc Norton and made to serve as his tool while he young and old hearts will sincerely mourn wreaked his vengeance on Milligan by refusing to make settlement as required by ed to reached by the Eastern flint glass operators law! It is astounding that a body of men and men and that the factories will shu of the general intelligence and sense of the county board of supervisors should have permitted themselves to be placed in this absurd and equivocal position. The amazing shallowness and insincerity of this man Norton is only equalled by his audaci-"free trade" against the President and his ty; yet it is strange that the Board could, or would, not see what was as clear as a noonday sun to every one else! But a settlement with Milligan has got

to come. It must be had. The people of the county are tired to death with the scandal and expense attending the developof the republican howlers, that it is not ment of Doc Norton's spleen, and it is time free trade, but genuine and earnest tariff to give him and them a rest, and for the Board to return to the exercise of common sense and business principles. Now that all other exhibitions of damphoolism which occasionally break out in a commu- do. nity; now that all men have seen its outrages, and that it has run its ignominious race, the Board should at once finish up the business at the place where it should have finished it long ago, by making a authorized and required by law to collect and

But Doc Norton as chairman of the committee to settle with the sheriff cannot set they ever could agree; and the proper way to go at the business would be for the pose of fair-minded men who have no axes 5. A reduction to the extent of one-fifth with her; when that is done Milligan may

A WORD TO DEMOCRATS.

The Ottawa democrats have this week small army of candidates, and the meeting The liberal importation of these sugars made the first beginning of the activity will so affect the demand for the refined politically which will characterize the bonds, mortgages, coupons, bank bills, notes, sugars of this "trust" as to go far towards summer and fail of 1888, by taking steps warrants or dues, or other funds or securities toward calling a general meeting to or-The removal of the tariff on wool, instead ganized locally for the approaching cam-

foreign wools will give our woolen manu- democrats will have it so. But the margin facturers such a boom that it will im- of vantage is not great. It needs thorough mensely increase the demand for the home organization to bring victory at election an off-use may be constituted under the genproduct. Such was the case from 1847 to day. This organization must begin at 1860, when foreign wools came in free and once. The convention to send delegates no, wiped the sweat from bis brow, threw the protection on woolen goods averaged to St. Louis is not far distant and the cam-Without attempting, however, to go into before that convention is held, so that the detalls, it must be said generally of this work following St. Louis may begin as

> case militates against protection, its aims Will the town committees follow the whose hard-earned dollars mean cheap already exist; or see that new ones are elected where for any reason no organiza-

CORN 10c

Mr. A. B. Cummings of Marseilles, says the whole animal, which of course will that corn did sell in the south end of this urge againts the present or any other con- county at one time as low as 10c a bushel. ceivable tariff reform measure, a war to Very likely-when the south end of the the death. The animal which showed itself so irresistible in 1882, has lost none it sold for as low a price nearly in the far of its venom or power for mischief since west as late as 1880—when and where then, and before the present, or any bill railroads were far. Because it now sells over money whether it was on hand or no with its reforming and ameliorating purfor 44c in Ottaws, therefore, it is all owing was apparent he intended to keep the money pose, can get through congress, it will have to the tariff: "herein is the advantage of on purpose. The distinction is clear, and the

gan an investigation of trusts, beginning called "Mills" bill, or any other effective U.S. In the west the prices is just so sosition contended for might be conceded. But is not necessary in this construction to with the sugar trust. The gentleman tariff reform measure, will come within an uch lower than the N.Y. prices as it contend that this does not apply to the start of the sugar trust. examined had no hesitency in saying that the trust aimed, as its object, to steady the business and prevent an irregular market! the republican party, which with the aid 1847 to 1860 there never was a time when instead of setting for the republican party. The President in a communication to the of the Randzil faction, may be said to have corn went below 52 cents in New York; simply carried fees, emoluments and persente says that he expects a treaty will control of both houses of congress on that subject, have fully made up their minds the free trade era. From 1860 to 1870 to the county, had set forth that the county that the tariff shall go over to be made the including the war era, corn was (1862) as of Bureau or La Salle had obtained a judg-one great issue in the pen ing presidential low as 48c and in (1864) reached \$1.97 in execution had been put in the bond. contest, and that undoubtedly will be the currency. From 1870 to 1880 there were sherriff, and he had collected that \$10,000 and outcome. And well may the democrats six years in which the lowest price of corn is over after democrated to pay rejoice that it shall be so. On that issue was 50c or less, falling as low as 38c, treasurer of this county, then you would have Secretary Fairchild estimates the treas they can jeg ully go to the country, confi- 14c below the lowest price in the "free dent that so surely as right is might, they trade" era; while the highest price (1870) was only \$1.15c, just equaling the maximum in 1855 From 1880 to 1886, lowest prices ment here, that I had said in some former decision that I had made, that the county is of corn were 48, 48, 63, 55, 45, 40, 43 and (highest) 61, 76, 1 09, 70, 66, 57, 55, in every case from 6 to 11 cents less than for the when I announced that opinion, and I am of same years of the 1850 60 decade.

Now Mr. Cummings can figure out of the price of corn to suit himself.

THE MILLIGAN CASE.

As hinted at in our last, Judge Stipp on Saturday morning handed down a dicision think the old policy was the best. All we on the motion by W. R. Milligan's attor- needed was a reduction of the fees to such a neys to exclude the testimony offered by amount as would be a reasonable compensathe State, after which he instructed the jury to render a verdict of not guilty, which was accordingly done. And "here endeth" the second chapter of as thin a side from this decision. But there was a side from this decision. But there was a

Judge Stipp's opinion, which is considered the ablest he ever delivered, is as fol-

OPINION OF JUDGE STIPP ON MOTION TO EXCLUDE EVIDENCE.

If the evidence had been concluded in this case under the indictment, and the Court had been moved to instruct the jury to find the defendant not guilty, the Court, as now advised, would have sustained that motion. It has been remarked by counsel during the progress of the discussion, that this motion amounts to a motion to quash the indictment; or, to a motion in arrest of judgment. That is true; that is just exactly what it amounts to, if it amounts to anything more than it

purports.

The whole question as presented here re solves itself into one very small question— What did the Legislature of this State mean to do and affect at the time they passed the two sections of the Statutes, the 271st of the Criminal Code, and the 35th section of the Chapter on fees and salaries? What did the the boodle business has gone the way of Legislature mean to do by the passage of those two acts at the same time?

It is very plain to me what they intended to fully, and I have examined all the authorities to which I have been referred as carefully as receive, and did collect and receive, certain fees and emoluments of him, the said sheriff. for his services, which he refused to pay into the county treasury, after demand. That is in substance the first count, and the second count is similar to it. At the time of the pas-sage of this fee and salary act, or its 35th section, the 271st section, substantially as it is now, had been long in force, and the words of these two acts, so far as the criminality-so far as the substance of the offense was concerned-are precisely alike; they are the same to grind, no broken promises to revenge, no offense. It is not often as wise a Legialature savory reputations as "thief catchers" to as that of the State of Illinois gives two punishments to precisely the same offense. They make, but who have an honest desire that did not mean to do it—they did not intend to the county should have its own and Milligan do it. They sometimes inflict a punishment by way of indictment, and also give a qui tam have his own. The people of the county action for some penalty-for some single ingrehave a right to this kind af a settlement. dient, perhaps, which enters into the grade of the offense; but they never, I think, with their eyes open, inflict two severe punishments

Now, when they devised this statute, they found in force this old statute, section 271. I importation of a large quantity of pig iron her reputation and settle with the man will just turn to the two sections for the purhonestly, and compel him to settle honestly pose of reading a word or two from each one.

The language of the 35th section is this: 'Any county officer herein above named provided for, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor and, on conviction, shall be

> Now, it will be observed, here that the words of the statute are-" any officer herein above named, failing or refusing to pay over to the county treasurer the fees of the office. Now, we will read the 271st section: "If officer or person who now is, or may be heresafely keep or disburse any money, revenue, ship, incorporated city, town or village, or State institution, or any canal, turn-pike, railroad, school or college fund, or the fund of any public improvement that now is or may percafter be established by law for public purposes, or belonging to any insurance, or other company or person, required by law to

ishments and ample remedies. It is not a question with me now whether he is guilty or are precisely the same offense. Now, there is one rare of construction famillior to every lawyer, and that is that where eral words of a statute, if any other statute on the same subject and for the same offense particularly describes that very off use and inflicts a different penalty, that particular statute must prevail; and we must understand inflict on this particular individual class-large number of the class-included in the general statute, shall be an exception.

Now, as properly construed, this 271st section of the criminal code and the 35th section of the fee and salary act, read, when read together and construed together under this canon of construction, as if the following were added to the 271st section: "Except county officers who fail to pay over their fees as required by the statute, and in that case they shall be punished by imprisonment in simply means a general provision and an exception so far as this particular class included

in the general class is concerned. there is no doubt that the Legislature intended that these statutes should stand together; they do stand together. The case cited from the North Eastern Reporter of Johnson against the People, is not in point. Those two offenses were not the same. Supreme Court expressly put their position upon the ground that they are not the same to encounter a struggle to which that of the great reform bill in the English parlia Cummings.

says this astute Mr. by the plaintiff in error might be conceded. Now, the principle that they contended for are alone comparable.

London fixes the ultimate price for the school section, that he was not amenable to the 27'st section. But they say, and in effect world; New York fixes that price for the decide, that if the offense was the same, the district.

it over after demand made by the county Now, you see, there is ample room for both of these sections to operate It has been remarked in the course of argu-

the owner of the fees that the officers get

the sheriffs get. I examined the constitution

and the statute as carefully as I was able to the same opinion still; not to the contrary to remark, too, that the statute here was a this the benefits of a protective tariff on general change of policy. The policy had been to give the officer all the fees of the office, and let me stop and remark here, I think it was the best. I think the policy of justice ought to be justice—cheap as it could I think it is a disgrace to any christian intelligent, educated people to sell justice. I aside from this decision. But there was a farce as La Salle county ever saw or listen-general change of policy, and in my judgment it was a bad change. Undoubtedly the Legislature foresaw that those officers, under the constitution, could not get their salaries nor their clerk hire nor their other expenses, exept to a great extent out of the fees of the office. They saw—the Legislature saw—that if they passed a law requiring these officers over, that many of the officers would have, as the boys say, "rather thin slop for part of the time;" and they feared that an officer who was naked and hungry, and had that sort of folks at home perhaps, would not be so industrious in running around after criminals and summoning jurors and witnesses and per forming every other duty that a sheriff has to perform; that he would not be quite so indusrious as if they allowed him to keep the fees

Now, it is not worth while to take up time it is plain to everybody that has read the statute, that the Legislature means that the officer shall keep the fees, and if there is not enough fees of the office that he collects, if ne does not collect enough fees, he keeps all of them and never pays over any. That is the provision of the statute. And then when is ie to pay over? The Legislature provided in is very plain to me what they intended to this statute all about it. They provided that I have examined the indictment care the sheriff should keep the fees as long as there was anything due him; so long as he to which I have been referred as carefully as I could do. The indictment as presented here alleges that William R. Milligan was entitled to anything for his salary—anything for his pay and that of his deputies, anything for his reasonable expenses; so long elected as sheriff in '82, and that his office this statute allows the sheriff to keep the fee expired in '86; that during that time he was —all that he collects: and they provide a safe -all that he collects; and they provide a safe way and manner in which it shall be ascertained when and how much he shall pay into the county treasury. They say that he shall make his report; they say that the Board of Supervisors shall act upon that report; they say that the Supervisors shall have authority to examine every pen mark that he makes and when they have examined his report and allowed so much of it as they find correct, and have made their allowance to him for enough to pay his salary and his reasonable expenses, then they shall ascertain the balance, and then they shall make an order on him to pay over the money

or awhile

Even if I hold this statute, this Section 271 applied to this case, he is only liable when he refused to pay over as required by law. Now, certainly, nobody can say that the chapter on fees and salaries is not the law. That chapter tion to force the season by running out on specifies just when he shall pay over; and if there were no particular provision about pun-ishment, precisely the same offense in the 35th section of the chapter on fees and salaries, if there were no penalty inflicted by that statute at all, and it were left to be operated upon as it would be left to be operated upon. then under the 271st section, that penalty is not incurred until he is required by law to pay it. Now, he is not required by law to pay until the Board of Supervisors pass upon his reports, if he reports. It is said by gentlemen for the prosecution

that it is a lamentable state of affairs that the

defendant should not be convicted under this 271st section, and sent to the penitentiary. don't thick so; and it is certainly perfectly clear to me that the Legislature did not think so. If a sheriff, or any other officer, paid a thousand dollars fine and went to the county jail, and then he and his securities pay the county all they owe them, the Legislature seemed to think that they were hurting these fellows about bad enough. They undoubt-edly looked all over these things, and it was any State, county, town, municipal or other officer or person who now is, or may be here me. Now that I have looked carefully all after, authorized by law to collect, receive, over it, it seems to me that unless I would transgress the statute, if this defendant were convicted under this indictment, I should have to arrest the judgment. It said that belonging to the State, or any county, town- Brother Blanchard passed upon this indict ment. It would make no difference to me if Brother Blanchard had passed on it; on my present information I would not hold it good and could not that is, as applicable to this sort of a case. It is said that this case was not argued before Brother Blanchard. I am sorry it was not. Therefore if they only propose to find this defendant guilty under indictment, for withholding fees, they cannot. be placed in the keeping of any such officer I hold the law to be that he cannot be conor person, shall fail or refuse to pay or deliver vieted under the 271st section; the Legislatur over the funds when required by law." It is did not intend it; and the law is such that i It is did not intend it; and the law is such that it

not; he, like all other defendants, is presumed by the law to be innocent until the contrary appears. I did not know last night but it might be the intention of the prosecution to prove that the sheriff had some money that did not consist of his fees earned; but if they had any parliamentary law to the winds, recognized but 19 per cent; yet our manufacturers paign there begins in earnest. The town ship organizations should be completed statute—this particular individual class—defendant. So, I believe I will instruct the such proof it could not be offered under this jury to find this defeudant not guilty.

Illinois in great shape, and at every gath-

ering political or agricultural Lewis 18 there in the middle of it. So of course he | He was a prosperous farmer. was right in the middle of the love feast at the Grand Pacific on Tuesday last, and the county jail not less than a year, and a fine "spoke right out in meeting" for the 8th of \$1,000"; that is exactly what it is; it stated Whan Lowis gots down to rollites district. When Lewis gets down to politics he gets enthusiastic-most candidates do get enthusiastic,-so when he came to talk of La Salle county he said that the republicans had redeemed the county, and were going in to win this fall. No doubt they are, but who believes that they can do it? It is undoubtedly true that they are organ-

It is to be hoped that Hon. James W Duncan will be selected as one of the two delegates from the 8th Congressional disment sixty years ago, or the present strug-gle in the same body for justice to Ireland, circumstances affect the price of corn are alone comparable.

Now Mr. Cummings forgets that local Section 271, a township treasurer was not named, and being named in this—in the serving of the compoliment at the most

presidential year.

The Contract Let. Blds were opened yesterday by the committee on filling up the court house yard. They are: THOS. & HUGH COLWELL. Walk and grounds \$1,869.00 Gutter..... HULL AND HESS, Walk and grounds......\$2,000.00 Gutter.....

The contract was after examination fo bids awarded to the Utica Fire Brick Co., with the provision that the gutter be let convinced or my confidence shaken. I want subject to the action of the Board, as it was ordered. The committee go to Joliet on Monday, to purchase stone couping, and will report to the Board on Tuesday.

UTICA FIRE BRICK CO.

Walk and grounds.....\$1.750.00

Gutter

\$2,749.00

Walter Zeering, only son of Prof. and Mrs. Buel P. Colton, died at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning of inflammation of the bowels after an illness of nearly two weeks. He was a bright, handsome little fellow, two years and a half old, and prior to his fatal illness had been strong and healthy. The many friends of the sorrowing parents sympathize deeply with them in their bereavement, for all know that there will be a vacant chair in the home from which so precious a flow 7 has been removed. Mr. and Mrs. Zeering, of Chicago, parents of Mrs. Colton are in the city, with Mr. Colton's mother. Funeral serwho were paid their salaries out of their fees, immediately when they got a dollar to trot right up to the county treasury and pay it 10:30 o'clock at the residence, Rev. Day 10:30 o'clock at the resipence, Rev. Day officiating, and the remains will be taken to Princeton, via Tiskilwa, for interment.

From Deer Park,

One of the pleasantest social events of the winter was the long talked of leap year social given on last Monday evening at the residence of Mr. T. R. Johns. Every thing had been most happily arranged by Miss Johns, who has a rare tact for entertaining friends. The young folks found much amusement in matching the conundrums and answers which had been distributed After all had been paired off, the ladies did the handsome thing in treating the gentlemen to supper, confectionery, etc. All pronounced the social perfect, and financially it yielded more than any entertainment given here this winter.

ONE THERE.

The Reddick Library will be opened to to the public in two months, with regular library regulations. No librarian has yet been selected, but about 2,000 of the 6,000 volumes to be purchased, are now packed in one of the unused rooms, and as soon as the shelving is in position, which will be very soon, as it is now completed, the work of arranging and classifying the books will be commenced.

The Wheelmen.

The bicycle enthusiasts are getting their wheels in order for the summer campaign. Already a few wheels are showing a disposithe bright days for a short airing; and Louis Hess has even taken a turn "in the cool of the evening" on La Salle street.

Louis' conversion to the wheel was a surprise, sure enough; for he had been counted as an incurable devotee of the noblest friend of man-a fine horse. However, our "Road and Track" column has as yet lost none of its charms nor likely to, though Louis' description of a novice on a bucking broncho might be revised in the light of his experience with a "Star."

The 'Cycling Club of this city is a new organization, but it has flattering prospects. When first started there were just wheelmen enough in the city to elect officers! One by one, however, the young men took the fever, and when the last season closed there were eight or ten wheels in the city. During the winter the rink has been headquarters, and the number of pupils the experts have had has increased from week to week until it is believed that when the season fairly opens there will be at least 20 wheelmen ready to blossom out in Knickerbockers and helmet hats with the flowers of spring. Surely bicycling has passed the experimental stage in Ottawa. It has a strong foothold here and this year will put its best wheel forward in good shape.

Grand Rapids.

The weather is fair at present and moving

A great many of our farmers took in the sale at Ottawa on last Saturday.

P. H. McCormick was at the county seat last week

Leap year proves to be a grand success this year. James Graham lost a valuable mare last

week worth \$ 00. Mr and Mrs. Oit have returned home from Chicago. Peter Cull returned his tax book today.

E. C. Lewis is certainly hustling about and received a larger amount of money than any collector in Grand Rapids. Fred Rolfing was buried last Wednesday. H. C. Dickerman is aching for town clerk.

ship, and Martin Van Buren. Grand Rapids cattle king, is the best man for republicans to put on the ticket. He is a very nice gentleman, and we would like to "see him later." Lewis Moots returned home from La Porte,

J. E. McCormick is moving on section 10. Rumor says that Eddy McCormick is going n the horse business in Grand Ridge. W. G. Trumbo has a very fine car load of

cattle. Mr. Trumbo takes great pride in Sales are over now, and some of our young dudes for sport will have to stay at home.

ALLEN.-Mrs. Frank G. Allen has returned home, from a protracted vi-it to Moline. Ill., whither she was called by the sickness and subsequent death of her mother, Mrs. George Stephens, of that place.

NEL -- Mrs. Nellie Hodgson, of Emmington, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joeph Watts.